The TCS Geomagnetic Observations integrates and offers to the community access to three types of geo-electromagnetic data products.

- The first component of the TCS relates to ground-based measurements and models. Data provided by magnetic observatories, variometer stations, repeat station networks and magnetic surveys are directly accessible from the TCS. Reference magnetic models, which are outputs of international initiatives under the auspices of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (IAGA), may also be displayed. The main magnetic field is described by the widely used International Geomagnetic Reference Field model, whereas the crustal magnetic field is represented by the World Digital Magnetic Anomaly Map.

- The second component of the TCS offers a view on geomagnetic activity through derived data-products. Geomagnetic activity indices and related elements are made available for both the scientific community and industrial and other users.

- The third component of the TCS is a collection of magnetotelluric data and allows access to time series and transfer function data, as well as Earth conductivity models. The magnetotelluric user community has developed a common data exchange format, under EPOS, and the first data are now available via the EPOS portal.

A meeting of the EPOS IP Work Package 13 team with the geomagnetic community was held at the Institute of Geophysics of
Tuesday 18th June was devoted to the development of the geomagnetic and magnetotelluric Thematic Core Services. An introductory talk was given by Simon Flower. He gave an overview of the EPOS Implementation Phase project and the role of Geomagnetic and Magnetotelluric science within EPOS. He went on to describe the principles of Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable data, and the work done within the Geomagnetic community to create metadata systems and integrate them within EPOS in a "FAIR" way. He also described work undertaken to integrate time-series data using a ‘pre-visualisation’ component in the EPOS GUI. The second talk was given by Aude Chambodut. She gave a detailed description of the data workflows of the European subset of the International Service of Geomagnetic Indices (ISGI). She underlined the underpinning documentation work created for the management of the existing ISGI data repository within the framework of the EPOS project. The third talk was given by Maxim Smirnov who presented current developments in the magnetotelluric community related to the new exchange data format. Detailed implementation and difficulties with common data formats were discussed. Ideas about interoperability with other geoelectromagnetic services were also presented. Current development of similar services in USA and Australia will be considered as part of future developments of the EPOS TCS.

The Wednesday 19th June morning session was reserved for oral and poster presentations by all participants. A broad spectrum of problems related to magnetic observatories, network organization or research based on data was presented. Ari Viljanen described the IMAGE magnetometer network that provides variometer data, observatory data and indices through EPOS, which are used for both solid Earth and space weather studies. Juan José Curto presented the aims and the tasks of the Service of Rapid Magnetic Variations (RMVS) of Ebro Observatory, a service endorsed by IAGA. RMVS produces long-term homogeneous lists of Sudden Commencements (SC) and Solar Flare Effects (SFE), which are also integrated into the EPOS platform. Difficulties and new possibilities with the service were discussed. In the afternoon, Pavel Hejda, the TCS & Work Package leader, gave a historical and highly entertaining talk about early work to record the magnetic field at Prague, including its contribution to the Gottingen Magnetic Union and the uncanny resemblance of this early collaboration to a modern observatory network. The session was held at the Clementinum historical complex in downtown Prague, where the observatory was located.

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